

ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIỂU (MODAL VERBS) – PHẦN 1

I. Tóm tắt bài giảng

1. CAN / COULD

- **Đặc tính chung của Động từ khuyết thiếu (Modal verbs)**

Ngoài những đặc tính như trợ động từ, động từ khuyết thiếu có thêm một số đặc tính riêng như sau:

- *Luôn cộng với động từ nguyên mẫu không to: can / could + Vinf*

Ví dụ: They can speak French and English.

- *Chia giống nhau với tất cả các ngôi :*

I / you / we / they / he / she / it + can/ could + Vinf

- *Chỉ có nhiều nhất là 2 dạng: Dạng hiện tại (can) và dạng quá khứ (could).*

Ví dụ: - She can cook meals.

- She could cook meals when she was twelve.

- *Ngoài ra có thêm cấu trúc dự đoán: **can / could + have + PII***

- **Dạng thức:**

* Phủ định: can't / couldn't + Vinf

* Nghi vấn: Can/ could/ can't / couldn't + S + Vinf?

* Câu bị động: can / can't / could / couldn't + be + PII

Ví dụ: English can be spoken by me.

- **Cách dùng**

1.1 CAN và COULD có nghĩa là “có thể”, diễn tả một khả năng (ability).

Can you swim?

She could ride a bicycle when she was five years old.

1.2 Trong văn nói (colloquial speech), CAN có thể được dùng thay cho MAY để diễn tả một sự cho phép (permission) và thể phủ định CANNOT được dùng để diễn tả một sự cấm đoán (prohibition).

- May I help you ? *or* Can I help you?

- In London buses you can smoke on the upper deck, but you can't smoke downstairs.

1.3 CAN cũng diễn tả một điều có thể xảy đến (possibility). Trong câu hỏi và câu cảm thán CAN có nghĩa là ‘Is it possible...?’

Ví dụ: Can it be true? = Will it possibly be true?

It surely can't be four o'clock already!

1.4 Phân biệt can / could với be able to

- “Can” thể hiện khả năng: I can't smoke.

- Be able to mang nghĩa xoay xở, thành công trong việc gì đó:

Ví dụ: I finished my work early so I was able to go out with her.

(Tôi đã hoàn thành công việc sớm vì thế tôi có thể đi chơi với cô ấy.)

2. MAY – MIGHT

“Can” thể hiện khả năng nhưng “may” mang tính chất tình huống, thể hiện sẽ làm hay không làm.

Ví dụ: I can swim but I may not swim today. (Tôi biết bơi nhưng hôm nay tôi có thể sẽ không bơi.)

2.1 MAY và dạng quá khứ MIGHT diễn tả sự xin phép, cho phép (permission).

May I take this book? – Yes, you may.

She asked if she might go to the party.

2.2 MAY/MIGHT dùng diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra hay không thể xảy ra.

It may rain.

The news might be true. (Không khác nhiều với cách diễn đạt: The news could be true.)

2.3 Dùng trong câu cảm thán MAY/MIGHT diễn tả một lời cầu chúc.

May all your dreams come true!

2.4 MAY/MIGHT dùng trong mệnh đề theo sau các động từ hope (hy vọng) và trust (tin tưởng).

I trust (hope) that you may find this plan to your satisfaction.

He trust (hoped) that we might find the plan to our satisfaction.

2.5 MAY/MIGHT dùng thay cho một mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (adverb clauses of concession).

Although he tried hard, he couldn't pass the exam. = Try as he might, he could not pass the examination.

Try as he may, he will not pass the examination. (Though he tries hard...)

He may be poor, but he is honest. (Though he is poor...)

3. MODAL VERBS WILL – WOULD**3.1 WILL có thể là:**

- **Một trợ động từ.** Dùng làm trợ động từ WILL giúp hình thành thì Tương lai (simple future).
- **Một động từ khuyết thiếu.** Khi là một động từ khuyết thiếu WILL diễn tả một sự mong muốn (willingness), một lời hứa (promise) hay một sự quả quyết (determination).

All right; I will pay you at the rate you ask. (willingness)

I won't forget little Margaret's birthday. I will send her a present. (promise)

Trong cách diễn tả sự quả quyết (determination), SHALL có thể được sử dụng với he / she / they ... để thể hiện sự quyết tâm.

3.2 WOULD có thể là:

** Dùng trong câu chuyển từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp:*

He said he would send it to me, but he didn't.

** Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 2:*

If she were here, she would help us.

** Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 3:*

He would have been very happy if he had known about it.

** Would dùng trong hiện tại để thể hiện sự trang trọng, lịch sự: Would you like to do sth?*

Ví dụ: Would you like to have a cup of coffee? (Bạn có muốn 1 tách cà phê không?)

I'd like (= I would like) to invite Mr Jone.

Would you please show me the way to Ha Dong market?

4. MUST và HAVE TO

- Trong câu khẳng định, sự khác biệt nghĩa giữa *must* và *have to* là không rõ ràng

Ví dụ: I must do my homework. (Tôi phải làm bài về nhà) = I have to do my homework. (Tôi cần phải làm bài về nhà.)

- Trong câu phủ định, sự khác biệt khá rõ ràng:

- Don't have to (= don't need to): không phải ; mustn't: không được phép

Ví dụ: I musn't do my homework. (Tôi không được phép làm bài về nhà.)

I don't have to do my homework. (Tôi không phải làm bài về nhà.)

MUST và HAVE TO đều có thể dùng để diễn tả sự cưỡng bách, bắt buộc (compulsion). Tuy nhiên MUST mang ý nghĩa sự cưỡng bách đến từ người nói trong khi HAVE TO mang ý nghĩa sự cưỡng bách đến từ hoàn cảnh bên ngoài (external circumstances)

Passengers must cross the line by the bridge. (Lệnh của Cục Đường Sắt)

Passengers have to cross the line by the bridge. (Vì không còn đường nào khác)

5. SHALL – SHOULD / OUGHT TO: nên làm gì

Ví dụ:

You should have a vacation soon. (Bạn nên sớm có 1 kỳ nghỉ.)

You should do what the teacher tells you. (Bạn nên làm những gì cô giáo bảo bạn)

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. (Những người sống trong nhà kính không nên ném đá.)

- “Should” có thể thay cho “if” trong câu điều kiện loại 1 (Dạng đảo ngữ):

If he comes, I will call the police. = Should he come, I will call the police.

Should you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask me.

- ought to / ought not to + do sth:** có thể thay thế cho should / shouldn't trong hầu hết tất cả các trường hợp, ngoại trừ trường hợp thay thế cho if trong câu điều kiện loại 1.

a. OUGHT TO cũng dùng để diễn tả một sự gần đúng, rất có thể đúng (strong probability).

If Alice left home at 9:00, she ought to be here now. (Nếu Alice rời nhà lúc 9h, lẽ ra bây giờ cô ấy phải ở đây rồi).

6. Các động từ bán khuyết thiếu: DARE – NEED - USED TO

** Có thể dùng như một động từ khuyết thiếu:*

- Khẳng định: dare / need / used to + Vinf

- Phủ định: dare not / need not / used not to + Vinf

Ví dụ: I need do my homework.

I needn't do my homework.

Dare he speak to her? (Anh ta có dám nói chuyện với cô ấy không?)

I used not to go this way. (Tôi đã không thường đi con đường này)

** Có thể dùng như động từ thường:*

I need to do my homework.

I don't need to do my homework.

Dare he to speak to her?

I didn't use to go this way.

** Trường hợp đặc biệt với động từ “need”:*

My car needs repairing. = My car needs to be repaired. (Cái ô tô của tôi cần được sửa.)

** used to + Vinf: thói quen trong quá khứ (Khác với be used to, used to không cộng với danh từ được)*

I used to go shopping in the morning. (Trước đây tôi thường đi mua sắm vào buổi sáng.)

** be / get used to + noun / V-ing: bắt đầu quen với cái gì*

I am used to going shopping in the morning. (Bây giờ tôi bắt đầu quen với việc đi mua sắm vào buổi sáng.)

I was used to the cold weather in Hanoi. (Tôi đã bắt đầu quen với thời tiết lạnh ở Hanoi)

II. Bài về nhà

Exercise 1. Put in ‘can’ / ‘can’t’ / ‘could’ / ‘couldn’t’. If none is possible, use ‘be able to’ in the correct tense:

1. _____ you swim when you were 10?

2. We _____ get to the meeting on time yesterday because the train was delayed by one hour.
3. He _____ arrive at the party on time, even after missing the train, so he was very pleased.
4. He's amazing, he _____ speak 5 languages including Chinese.
5. I _____ drive a car until I was 34, then I moved to the countryside so I had to learn.
6. I looked everywhere for my glasses but I _____ find them anywhere.
7. I searched for your house for ages, luckily I _____ find it in the end.
8. She's 7 years old but she _____ read yet – her parents are getting her extra lessons.
9. I read the book three times but I _____ understand it.
10. James _____ speak Japanese when he lived in Japan, but he's forgotten most of it now.
11. I _____ understand the chapter we had to read for homework. It was so difficult.
12. I _____ lift this box – it's too heavy! Would you help me?
13. Lucy _____ make it to our meeting after all. She's stuck in traffic at the moment.
14. John _____ play tennis really well. He's champion of his club.
15. Unfortunately, I really _____ sing at all! No-one in my family is musical either.
16. When the car broke down I was really pleased because I _____ solve the problem.
17. Julian _____ play excellent golf when he was only ten.
18. My grandmother _____ use a computer until last month. Since then, she's been taking lessons at the library.
19. I _____ open this window. I think it's stuck!
20. Gill _____ play the piano. She's never studied it.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the words listed in the box below. Don't forget to capitalize when necessary. Some gaps may have more than one correct answer.

can could have to must might should

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. Hebe exhausted after such a long flight. Heprefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.
2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, youwalk downtown and explore the waterfront.
3. Hiking the trail to the peakbe dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. Youresearch the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
4. Dave:you hold your breath for more than a minute?
Nathan: No, I can't.
5. Ispeak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I..... just say a few things in the language.
6. Leo: Where is the spatula? Itbe in this drawer but it's not here.
Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. Itbe in there. That's the only other place itbe.
7. You take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it rain later on this afternoon.
8.we pull over at the next rest stop? I really use the bathroom and I don't know if I hold it until we get to Chicago.
9. Ned: I borrow your lighter for a minute?
Stephen: Sure, no problem. Actually, you keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.
10. Do you chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.
11. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer be someone in this room. Itbe any one of us.
12. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It be lying around here somewhere. Where it be? be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

Exercise 3. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences

1. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You (mustn't / needn't / may not / should not) buy any.
2. It's a hospital. You (mustn't / needn't / may not / don't have to) smoke.
3. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He (must / need/ had better / mustn't) be tired after such hard work. He (may / should / must / had better) prefer to get some rest.
4. The teacher said we (can / must / should / needn't) read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we (could / need / needn't / mustn't) read it if we don't want to.

5. (May / Need/ Must / Can) you stand on your head for more than a minute?
6. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you (could / need / needn't / mustn't) to work hard.
7. Take an umbrella. It (need / should / might / must) rain later.
8. You (shouldn't / need / needn't / may not) leave small objects lying around . Such objects (must / need/ may / mustn't) be swallowed by children.
9. People (couldn't / mustn't / needn't / may not) walk on grass.
10. Drivers (could / must / may) stop when the traffic lights are red.
11. (May / Must / Should / Will)I ask a question? Yes, of course.
12. You (couldn't / needn't / mustn't / may not) take your umbrella. It is not raining.

Key

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Could | 2. couldn't | 3. was able to | 4. can | 5. couldn't |
| 6. couldn't | 7. was able to | 8. can't | 9. couldn't | 10. could |
| 11. couldn't | 12. can't | 13. can't | 14. can | 15. can't |
| 16. was able to | 17. could | 18. couldn't | 19. can't | 20. can't |

Exercise 2

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. must, might | 2. should | 3. can, should | 4. can | 5. could, can |
| 6. should, must, could | | 7. should, might | 8. can, have to, can | |
| 9. Can, can | 10. have to | 11. must, might | 12. must, could | |

Exercise 3

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. needn't | 2. mustn't | 3. must, may | 4. can , needn't |
| 5. Can | 6. need | 7. might | 8. shouldn't, may |
| 9. mustn't | 10. must | 11. May | 12. needn't |